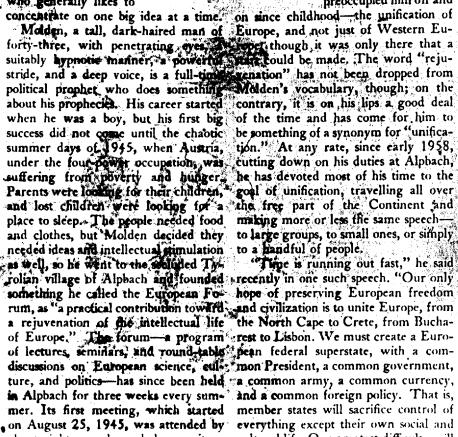
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SOMNAMBULISTIC CERTAINTY

N one form or another, the dream of a United States of Europe has existed in the minds of statesmen and poets for a long, long time. In the fourteenth century, both Pierre Dubois, in "De Recuperatione Terrae Sanctae," and Dante Alighieri, in "De Monarchia," put forth proposals for the peaceful unification of Europe, and every few, the scene. Like Napo-years thereafter for a couple of centuries 100, he wanted his own someone or other came up with a similar, plan. As it happened, all these schemes were torpedoed by the Reformation, which divided Europe into two warring camps, yet even while the Catholics and the Protestants were fighting it out in the Thirty Years' War, the vision was revived—by the Duc de Sully, the friend of King Henri IV of Franceand not long afterward it was taken up by the Quakers in England. In 1692, William Penn wrote his "Essay Towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe," and in 1710 a less wellknown Quakernamed John Bellers published "Some Reasons for an European State." Many great men of the eightcenth century considered themselves primarily Europeans and only secondarily Frenchmen or Englishmen or Germans; Montesquieu, for example, called Europe "a state consisting of several provinces." Not much later, George Washington predicted that one day a United States of Europe would be founded. Napoleon, who had tried in his fashion to unite Europe, wrote toward the end of his life that Europe must be united "through an indissoluble federative union." 🏂

After 1848—the year of revolution and counter-revolution throughout Parents were looking for their children, Europe—the notion of unification was forgotten by almost everyone except a few literary men and philosophers, among them Lamartine, Béranger, Hugo, and Nietzsche. Instead, the big powers formed limited alliances, mostly for military purposes, which, far from bringing. Europe together, tore it apart in the First World War, Then, in the mid-twenties, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, a half-Austrian, half-Japanese writer and teacher, momentarily electrified Europe with his projected Paneuropa, a scheme for a loosely knit European federation. The

pen name, Saint-John al Perse, was awarded the Nobel Prize for literal ature, wrote the first Paneuropa program), but before things could get beyond the talking stage, Hitler arrived on kind of united Europe, and, for a while, he west After the Second Ward War, the Europeans, partly as a result of prodding by the United States, again began promoting federal schemes—the Coal and Steel Community, the Inner Six, the Outer Seven, and so on. In the eyes of one European, however, these projects are far too fragmentary and timid. He ii Otto Molden, a visionary from Vienna, who generally likes to





Otto Molden

and have ceturned home with new ideas about practically every thing under the sun The participants have included Nobel Prize winners and Cabinet ministers and it is not too much to say that Alphach has livened up European intellectual. life or, as Molden puts it, "Alpbach has helped create the educated, Europe-minded, tolerant honnête homme of the twentieth century-the sort of man who is equipped to take part in the building of a rejuvenated Europe."

Rejuvenation was Molden's big idea during the first years of Alphach. Then he fell under the spell of a bigger, idea, one that had preoccupied him off and

of the time and has come for him to be something of a synonym for "unificagoal of unification, travelling all over the free part of the Continent and making more or less the same speechto large groups, to small ones, or simply to a handful of people.

rollan village of Alphach and founded recently in one such speech. "Our only "Time is running out fast," he said something he called the European For hope of preserving European freedom rum, as a practical contribution toward, and civilization is to unite Europe, from a rejuvenation of die intellectual life the North Cape to Crete, from Buchaof Europe," The forum a program rest to Lisbon. We must create a Euroof lectures, seminars, and round-table pean federal superstate, with a com-discussions on European science, cultumon President, a common government, ture, and politics has since been held an common army, a common currency, in Alphach for three weeks every sum- and a common foreign policy. That is, mer. Its first meeting, which started member states will sacrifice control of first Paneuropa Congress, held in on August 25, 1945, was attended by everything except their own social and Vienna in 1926, was attended by almost—about eighty people—scholars, writers,—cultural life. Our greatest difficulty will

all the grap browed For Release 2001/03/02 list far RDP70-00058 R000200 120 129 of Euther time (Briand's chef de cabinet, thirteen thousand people, from thirty-rope that they must give up their natives Léger, who last year, under his four countries, have come to Alphach tional sovereignty. We reject loose